IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS

Occupation of that City by the Union Troops.

THE MISSISSIPPI REOPENED.

Mavigation of the Great Father Rivers Resumed.

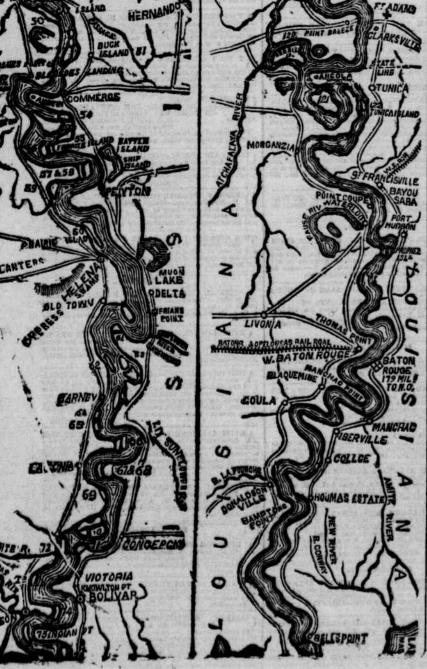
The European Controversies About the Navi-



TALLALULA

RT BANGOLPH PORTERS V. P.





he safety of her poe

France, very soon after the confirmation of the above ed treaty, ceded to Spain all her rights to ouigians, and the latter Power consequently became the ossessor of the outlet of the Mississippl. By the treaty of 1783 the independence of the United

States was acknowledged, and the war of the Revolution was closed. By that treaty the United States succeeded to the rights of England in the navigation of the river as derived from the treaty of 1763 with France. But England would not relinquish her own right, but had an article inserted in the treaty which acknowledged our right to navigate the river from its source to the ocean

Between 1783 and 1795 this subject was much contest ed by Spain. She denied the right of navigation, made regulations for the collection of heavy duties on imports, and established military posts, garrisoned with officers and men, with instructions to collect the duties by force. The claim of Spain was strenuously contested by our government; but she was unyielding, and it may be said that from 1783 to 1795-a period of twelve years-we had no right en the Mississippi beyond what we paid for, the treaty of Madrid was concluded, wherein our rights were permanently acknowledged by Spain in the follow

His Catholic Majesty has likewise agreed that the navigation of the said river (the Mississippi), in its whole breadth, from its source to the occar, shall be free only to his subjects and the citizens of the United States. Louisiana retroceded from Spain to France in the year 1800, and in 1803 the whole territory was purchased by the United States, and the transfer made on the 30th of

however, still remained, after the purchase, and con-tinued until the treaty of peace between England and the United States was negotiated in 1815, when the Ame rican Commissioners terminated the privilege, and the

The greatest tributary of the Mississippi is the Misouri river, which rises in the Rocky Mountains three and and ninety-six miles from the junction. The next in importance is the Ohio river, the source empties into the Mississippi. Forty-five rivers, nearly all navigable, and innumerable creeks, contribute to make up the Great Father of Rivers from the Falls of St

Counting the rivers and creeks which flow into the main tributaries of the Mississippi, we find that at least two hundred streams of the former denomination, and over one thousand creeks, stretching from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains, pass their waters into the Gulf of Mexico through the channel of the Mississippl. The States of Illinois, Io va, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Mis-

souri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and

AUK CHENES

WEST BAY

SCALEOF MILES

WATERS-SON

THE NEWS.

OCCUPATION OF THE CITY OF MEMPHIS.

Officer Davis' flotilla reached Memphis the next day, and found the town nearly abandoned and many buildings

The operator at New Madrid telegraphs that the

Our forces are in indisputable possession of that city.

The steamer Platte Valley has just arrived from

The city surrendered to the federal flotilla without

Memphis. She reports all quiet there.

to answer us on Wednesday.

cretary of War:-Deserters from the enemy report that Forts Pillow and

H. W. HALLECK, Major General.

CORINTH , June 7, 1862

ORT CHESON

EZ JOSEPH

RENDERSO S PO

FLOWER POIL

ississippi all border on this river, and the waters from wenty States and four Territories flow into it. It was estimated that before the breaking out of the ebellion the value of the steamboats alone engaged in mmerce on the river was upwards of six'y-siz milions of dollars, and the amount of property conveyed

up and down was almost incalculable. Under this view, how many thousands will rejoice that those mighty

Department of the Control of the Con	
TABLE OF DISTANCES FR	OM ST. LOUIS TO NEW
From St. Louis to Miles	
Jefferson Barracks 13	
Herculaneum 18	
Selma 30	
Rush Tower St	
Fort Chartres 50	
Brickey's Landing 50	
St. Genevieve 60	
Kaskaskia Landing 64	
St. Mary's Landing 71	
Rozier's Landing 74	
Mouth Kaskaskia river 78	
Chester 80	
Liberty 90	
Bailey's Landing 96	
Wilkinson's 100	
Hat Island 115	
Wittenburg 117	
Grand Tower 120	
Evans' Landing 121	
Sheffield Landing 130	
Apple Creek 130	Dunen S. Bend

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the North American

Off Cape Race.

ONB DAY LATER INTELLIGENCE.

ADVANCE IN COTTON AND BREADSTUFFS,

The steamship North American, from Liverpool May 29, via Londonderry 30th, was boarded off this point at

noon to-day, es route to Quebec.

The Leadon Daily News defends General Butler's course at New Orleans.

Notice had been given in the House of Commons of

motion of inquiry into the relations between England and the federals and Confederates.

The ship Scourge, from Sourabays, bound to Amsterdam, has been abandoned at sea. The crew were saved The defence commission appeinted by the British government to inquire into the relative efficiency of kropplated ships and fortifications, have unanimously con-

cluded that the latter must continue to form an essential

The Grand Duke Constantine is appointed Viceroy

Markets

Cotton had advanced one-quarter of a penny for American, with sales for the week of 47,000 bales, and jon

Frinday of 10,000 bales, The market olosed bouyant. Breadstuffs had an upward tendency. Flow and corn each advanced 6d.

The Nova Scotian also arrived out on the 29th. The steamship Hammonia, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 29th.

feature in the defence of the country.

Consols for money 93%.

Sr. Louis, June 7, 1862. A despatch to the Republican, dated Fort Pillow, June s, eleven A. M., says the rebels really evacuated this fort on Tuesday night, leaving one mortar and two guns The work of destruction has been complete. Barracks. hospital buildings, horse sheds, forage barns and three large commissary houses full of stores, were burned.

Over a dozen heavy guas were left, part of them spiked and the balance burst and the carriages burned. A reconnoissance to Fulton, two miles below, does not reveal the enemy there. Combustibles are burning a several points, and it is feared that mines are underneath. The fortifications are unusually strong. Heavy guns were casemated by heavy woodwork thrown over them in the form of covers, on the river bank, all of which are destroyed. No small arms or camp equipage

ormation I can gain, there is no doubt that our fleet steamed directly on to Memphis.

Late refugees from Memphis say Dr. Fowlkes, of the valanche, will be one of the first to boist the federa lag on the approach of the federal flotills. They say he has preached secession dectrine under protest for seve ral months, and has been twice imprisoned for his fear less denunciations of the Confederate authorities.

SKETCH OF THE RIVER.

The news published yesterday and to-day of the evacu ation of Forts Wright (Pillow) and Randolph, and the occupation of Memphis by the Union forces, re pens the Mississippi to the commerce of the worlds

The navigation of the Mississippi became unsafe during the early part of the year 1861, and on the 21st of May it was effectually closed by the establishment of a block ade at Memphis, in accordance with an edict issued by the ringleaders of the rebel confederacy; and in this situation it has remained up to the present time, with the exception of boats passing from one point to another along its banks as the power of the Union wended its

the navigation of the Missisnippi first engaged the atten-tion of the European Powers, and became the subject of controversy and negotiation. In 1762 the States bordering on this great river and its tributaries were comparatively uninhabited, and little better than a wilderness and the whole commerce of its waters did not amount to over three or four thousand dollars; but England; France and Spain saw its prospective advantages, and

each became eager to secure the prise.

By the treaty of Paris in 1763, between the above named nations, France retained and was confirmed in her dominion over Louisians, which then included all the ville to the Gulf of Mexico on the east bank, by which she had complete control of the mouth and outlets of the Mississippi; but it was stipulated that Great Britain should have the right forever of navigating the river from its source to the sea, without being stopped or molested each advanced 6d. or subjected to the payment of any duty whatsoever. This

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Complete Rout of the Rebel Forces at Chattanooga.

Large Quantities of Ammunition and Supplies Captured,

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1862.

Despatches have been received at the War Departmen from General Mitchel, dated at Huntaville, Ala., June 6, stating that an expedition, under command of General Negley, had driven the enemy, commanded by Genera Adams, from Winchester, through Jasper, back to Chat-

into our hands.

NEWS FROM GEN. M'CLELLAN'S ARMY.

Messages received at the War Department, dated at Gep. McClellan's headquarters at twelve M., state that

all was quiet in that vicinity. Our Special Army Correspondence.

CAMP NEAR THE CHICKAROMINY, Va.,, June 4, 1862. Last evening all was excitement in the camps of the right wing of the Army of the Potomac. General McClellan's order, intimating that the last grand effort in the movement to Richmond was about to be made, filled the soldiers with enthusiasm, and for a long time they made the we'kin ring with cheers. The address of McClellan, especially that portion in which he asserts his confidence in his troops and his determination to share with them the dangers of the last bat le, thrilled the men with an judescribable ardor. and one could not resist the conviction that under him they would be invincible and victorious. the afternoon a regiment was ordered to

the bridges laid in the Chickahominy and clear out the rebel skirmishers rom the heights beyond; but word arrived opportunely that Summer's right had been extended up to our front, and he would protect our crossing, and the order was ng the bridges with but fittle interruption. A few of them struck near the New Jersey brigade, start-ling some soldiers who were asleep in the woods.

Our batteries upon the bluffs, which have been shelling the woods opposite for the last two days, replied with spirit, and the work went on. Orders had been given in the afternoon that the troops should be ready to march at a minute's notice, and it was generally expected that a crossing would be effected during the night; but in the evening a violent rain storm set in from the southeast, and poursed own without intermission until nine o'cleck this morning, when it abated until half-past twelve and then commenced again. The camps are flooded in many places, and the swamp has become a lake. Our friends, who expect to hear of us in Richmond to-day must wait a little longer. The storm will delay operations four or five days.

Much more is known in New York of the particulars of the battle of Fair Oaks than here. We have received no lists of the killed and wounded.

There is mich sorrowing at the conduct of General Casey's division. When that division marched out of Washington to Alexandria, it presented a remarkably fine appearance. The men were well uniformed and equipted, and marched like soldiers. They were the admiration of the ladge and gentlemen at Willard's. Col. Van Wyok's Teuth Legion was one of the best appointed regiments in the army. The Colone neglected nothing in providing for their comfort, and they had the best of arms. In addition to their muskets they were provided with two of the Union repeating guns which fire one hundred Minie balis per minute. Colonel Yan Wyok remarked that these guns alone would raddle any regiment that could be brought against him and it would not be necessary that his men should fight at all, except with the "coffee mille."

A popular error prevails in regard to the fighting qualities displayed by different regiments in the same stoin. Many people, perhaps a majority of the readers of newspapers, conclude that the regiment which shows the largest list of killed and wounded, has done the hardest fighting. This is a popular error. The regiment that is handled with the most s Our batteries upon the bluffs, which have been shelling

The repairs of the railroad bridge between this point and the main body of the Army of the Potomac were completed to day, after a temporary suspension of about eighteen hours. The railroad communication is now complete, and the most ample gapplies for the army are furnished from this point. Some idea may be formed of the size of McClellan's military family when I state that it eccupies the time of three locomotives and two hun-dred cars day and night to supply it with subsistence

wounded soldiers from the temporary hospitals near the late battle field. They were at once embarked on board the conveniences of a hospital ship, with the best of surgical attendance, and a large corps of male and surgical attendance, and a large corps of male and female nurses. Upwards of forty large Sibley tents were put up to day, occupying several hundred yards of a line along the railroad terminus, for the use of any wounded that may arrive from the front hereafter. The Louisianian is now occupying the position of hospital receiving ship.

The powerful locomotive Speedwell was disembarked to-day and placed upon the railroad track. She made her urst trip up the road to-day, with a large freight train.

Letter from Lieutenant Corsens of the New York Chasseurs., Washington, June 7, 1862. Lieutenant Corress, of the Chasseurs, Ocionel Joh

Washington, June 7, 1862.
Lieutenant Cozzens, of the Chasseurs, Osionel John Cochrane, writes to his brother, Fredrick S. Cozzens, a merchant of this city, the following interesting lotter:—
IR CAMP, NEAR RICHMOND, June 2, 1862.
DRAN FREE—We had a severe battle last Esturday, in which the Chasseurs took a promisent part. Our loss in killed and wounded amounts to twenty-seven. None of the officers were hurt. I reserved a shot which passed through my coat, knocking a hole in my memorandum book, carrying away the ring of my watch, and bending a five each piece nearly double. This probably saved me from at least a severe wound. Drop a line to Dan, and tell him to inform ma that I am not hurt. The enemy got possession of our camp and ranacked it. I lost my blankets, overcoats and that little toilet bag which you gave me. Yours, in laste,

Lieut. Col. J. Kelly and the Rebbl Gen.

Pettigrew.

70 THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In your issue of the 6th instant you state that the rebei General Pettigrew was captured by the Lieutenant Colonel of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, but you have mistaken the name of that officer. The Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment is James Kelly, of this city, and not O. Kane, as there stated. Please correct the error and oblige his friends.

IMPORTANT UNION MOVEMENTS

Loyal Conventions in the Border Slave States.

Rapid Development of the Union Sentiment is Tennessee and Missouri.

APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE.

Message of the Provisional Gover. nor of Missouri,

witnessed efforts to sustain the character of the currency of a country by orders of Provost Marshals and through fears of the bayonet and the prison; and after the country has been flooded with hundreds of millions of this currency, in the shape of Treasury notes, and fallen into the hands of the common people all over the land, we have seen military edicts calling upon these same people to burn the products of their own hard sarnings, upon which alone they could have resided as a means for the redemption of this worthless issue.

With the deepest regret we have also witnessed demonstrations of delight, among a people professing love for free gevernment, at the prospect of armed intervention by the despotisms of Europe for the overthrow of the only government on earth that secures equality of rights and privileges to all its citizens.

It is not our purpose to go into a detail of the means and the devices by which bad man have brought ruin upon our country. They are a part of the history of the times. But the saddest part of this whele movement is the heavy hand and destructive blows that have fallen upon the common people and they resolves, reckiess of consequences. They made their resolves, reckies of consequences. They made years ago. It was planned thirty years since, and the pian has been followed and "worked up to" by shrowd men, by secretly and skillfully manufacturing a false opinica, which has been kept alive and nourished by the creation of an exasperated public excitement—by appeals to sectional prejudice. A distinction in the races of the people North and South was assumed and pressed uncausingly by men in high positions in church and state. Augry passions were inflamed and fears of impending aggression upon our rights and liberties induced, by falsely regressmiting as the settled and ultimate persessed of the sature. We have been they be a false opinica, which has been kept alive and nourished by the creation of an exasperated public excitement—by appeals to sectional prejudice. A distinction in t